

playing field, without tilting it toward one side or another.

Furthermore, Ex-Im Bank supporters used a discharge petition to bring this bill to the floor, a parliamentary tactic which limits the use of amendments and creates an end run around the normal committee process that should apply to every measure considered by Congress.

It is the American public that should bear the risk of these loans, and, at the very minimum, they deserve an honest debate on this floor on the best way to move forward in promoting our exports abroad.

BIPARTISAN BUDGET AGREEMENT

(Mr. CONNOLLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan budget agreement that will come before us here in the House soon. It restores critical funding for our Nation's defense and domestic priorities in a balanced fashion, sparing us from the mindless meat-ax cuts of sequestration.

Under previous Republican budget proposals, spending on domestic programs would have fallen to its lowest level in 50 years. It is the threat of uncertainty, of those indiscriminate cuts, that has held back our economy.

This agreement also pulls us back from the brink of defaulting on our Nation's credit. Although I am astounded at how some of our colleagues continue to advocate for such a catastrophe, it would send a shock wave through the global economy. We avert that in this agreement.

Mr. Speaker, governing is about the art of compromise. Today's agreement, not perfect, represents that principle. I hope your successor and, frankly, more of the Members on your side of the aisle, will embrace that spirit moving forward in this Congress so, once again, we can start delivering for the American people.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1314, ENSURING TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS THE RIGHT TO APPEAL ACT

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 495 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 495

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1314) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal relating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the Ma-

jority Leader or his designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution modified by the amendment printed in part B of that report. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), my good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Rules Committee met and reported a rule for consideration of H.R. 1314, the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2015. The rule makes in order a motion offered by the majority leader that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 1314, with an amendment consisting of the text of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement of 2015. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I want to start with a phrase I often share with my fellow Members: In a negotiation, you are always going to get less than you want and give up more than you would like. I think that is a fitting way to describe the bill we find ourselves presented with today. In an era of divided government, that is the reality we find ourselves in.

At the beginning of the negotiation, the President demanded a clean debt ceiling increase with no changes and no conditions. In addition, he wanted more spending and higher taxes. Given that, I think the deal that we have before us is a testament to our leadership's ability to negotiate.

As I said yesterday, Mr. Speaker, nobody is going to be popping champagne corks at either end of Pennsylvania Avenue over this bill. It is what most things are in divided government, in a system of checks and balances, and in an era of polarized politics. It is a deal that leaves both sides unsatisfied, but it is a deal that avoids default, prevents a government shutdown, and adequately funds our military. Moreover, it reforms and funds the Social Secu-

rity Disability Insurance Fund, saving it from bankruptcy, and prevents a crippling increase in the premiums paid by many people who receive Medicare part B.

There are any number of provisions that Members on both sides can point to as reasons to oppose this legislation. I, myself, would have negotiated a different deal. But in determining one's support for this legislation, I encourage Members to look at what the alternative would be, and that is this: the first default on our Nation's debt in the history of this country, significant cuts to our military in a time when we need our military the most, and an almost 50 percent increase in Medicare premiums for many of our seniors. That is the reality of what happens if we do nothing.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by a number of provisions in this legislation. First, just like the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, this legislation sets forth 2 years of budget certainty for the Appropriations Committee. That certainty puts us on a path to ensure consideration of full-year spending bills for the next 2 years, just as we were able to accomplish this past fiscal year.

In addition, this budget certainty provides the needed investment for our military. With the ongoing conflicts across the Middle East, Russian activity in Eastern Europe, and Chinese claims in the South China Sea, it is clearer now than ever that America needs a robust military.

Mr. Speaker, most importantly, all these discretionary spending increases are fully paid for by offsets in mandatory programs.

In addition to these critical investments, the legislation before us makes a number of commonsense, structural reforms to SSDI, like requiring a medical review before awarding benefits, and expanding Cooperative Disability Investigations units to investigate sophisticated fraud schemes before benefits are awarded. These reforms both ensure that the disability trust fund will be able to pay full benefits and ensure that those who truly are disabled have access to this important program.

Beyond that, Mr. Speaker, this legislation realizes over \$30 billion in Medicare savings within the budget window and countless billions in years to come.

I am pleased to again be talking about the real drivers of our debt: the two-thirds of our government spending that is on autopilot. If we are unable to deal with these mandatory programs, they will end up bankrupting us.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this legislation suspends the debt ceiling through March 15, 2017. Since its inception in 1917, 20 debt limit laws also included a change in fiscal policy. I am pleased that this debt limit increase is yet again accompanied by mandatory reforms.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I would have preferred stronger reforms, but, in this era of divided government with a

Democratic President and a Republican Congress, no one will be able to get everything they want.

The President wanted a clean debt limit increase. Congress wanted significant entitlement reforms. What we are left with is a compromise which lowers the trajectory of our debt, but also assures the world that the United States will pay its bills.

While not a perfect piece of legislation, I believe this moves us in the right direction and funds critical priorities for our Nation. I urge support for the rule and the underlying legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am here to do my part of the rule. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma, my friend, for yielding me the time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Bipartisan Budget Agreement before us. Instead of the brinksmanship and short-term stopgaps that we have seen, we have, I am glad to say, a 2-year budget agreement that eases the burden of the damaging sequester cuts, protects seniors, affirms the full faith and credit of the United States, and provides much-needed economic stability and security to our Nation.

This agreement provides relief from 90 percent of the sequester's cuts for the next 2 years. While we should eliminate the sequester in its entirety, this is a welcome respite from the sequester's grip, ensuring a renewed investment in research, infrastructure, and early childhood education.

The agreement also includes a clean way to pay the debts that Congress has already incurred and will eliminate the threat of a debt limit standoff for the next 2 years.

We should remember that the last time politics were played over the debt limit, our credit rating was downgraded for the first time in our history and our economy suffered.

Because of this agreement, the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that the certainty that this budget agreement creates will encourage the growth of 340,000 new jobs in 2016 alone.

The Los Angeles Times Editorial Board wrote this morning that the budget agreement will provide "a welcome measure of stability at a time of increasing anxiety about the global economy."

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the text of the editorial from the Los Angeles Times entitled "JOHN BOEHNER'S Last Deal Leaves Congress Better Off."

[From the Los Angeles Times, Oct. 28, 2015]

JOHN BOEHNER'S LAST DEAL LEAVES
CONGRESS BETTER OFF

In a parting gift to the conservatives who hectored him out of office, House Speaker John A. Boehner (R-Ohio) negotiated a budget agreement with Senate leaders and the Obama administration that increases federal spending and raises the debt ceiling in exchange for—well, not much that Republicans

covet. There are no big changes in entitlements, no defunding of Planned Parenthood. Yet this backroom deal delivers the goods that matter most: It will avert the risk of a shutdown until after the next president takes office, providing a welcome measure of stability at a time of increasing anxiety about the global economy.

Boehner had said he wanted to "clean the barn" for his replacement—most likely Rep. Paul D. Ryan (R-Wis.)—which meant disposing of four divisive issues with rapidly approaching deadlines. The federal government is days away from hitting its borrowing limit. Federal agencies are slated to run out of funding in early December. The Social Security trust fund for disability benefits is expected to be empty by late 2016. And millions of elderly and disabled Americans face a whopping 52% increase in their Medicare Part B premiums at year's end.

The compromise negotiated by congressional leaders and the White House would resolve all of these issues in the time-honored way: giving everyone much of what they want, then paying for it with budget gimmicks. The debt ceiling would be suspended until March 2017, the budget caps lifted for two fiscal years, disability benefits assured through 2022 and Medicare premium increases made less dramatic. Without these steps, Congress risks defaulting on debts, forcing a government shutdown and delivering a painful financial blow to vulnerable Americans. None of those outcomes should even be contemplable, and yet Congress' record of dysfunction over the last four years makes them all real possibilities absent a deal like the one Boehner negotiated.

Obviously, it would be better for Congress to make real choices about spending instead of relying on accounting legerdemain to make the numbers look good. The proposed fix for disability insurance, for example, would take the money out of a fund for future retirement benefits; that's a reprieve, not a solution. But when Congress ignores a problem until the last minute, it takes real solutions off the table, leaving lawmakers to choose between pragmatism and the sort of posturing that dissident House Republicans have made their stock in trade. Credit Boehner with opting for one last deal rather than showing the country again that the House GOP's reach exceeds its grasp.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, this agreement avoids the harmful cuts to Medicare and Social Security beneficiaries by reforming tax compliance among hedge funds and private equity funds, ensuring that people in the top bracket pay their fair share.

The agreement also limits any increase in the Medicare part B premiums for 2016, protecting millions of seniors from a roughly 50 percent rate hike. It does this by spreading out the cost of replenishing the Medicare trust fund over a number of years, and it prevents this kind of rate hike from happening again in 2017.

The health savings included in this agreement focus on well-documented areas of overpayment and improved program integrity, clearing out waste in the system.

What's more, the agreement avoids the deep cuts to Social Security Disability Insurance benefits that would occur at the end of next year, ensuring it continues to pay benefits without reducing benefit levels or imposing new eligibility restrictions. Social Security Disability will survive, but with re-

forms to ensure accountability and fiscal prudence that are long overdue.

These are good steps forward. The agreement represents significant progress for hardworking American families, and for the next 2 years, we have come out of the sequester's shadow. Together, we have found a way forward to confront the challenges we face as a nation.

This agreement is the first bipartisan budget bill we have seen in quite awhile. It serves as a roadmap that will lead us through the appropriations process; but until we finish that process, we are still on the path toward a government shutdown.

However, with the reauthorization of the Export-Import Bank yesterday and now the introduction of this budget agreement, I am hopeful that this House can make progress on issues that are important to America and to our economy. We have sort of grown accustomed to governing by crisis with stopgap measures that do harm to the Nation.

When JOHN BOEHNER assumed the Speakership, he promised an open process for all Members; but what we have seen is that one party has been consistently shut out and only allowed to participate in fits and starts, which silences half the voices of our Nation. We have seen politicized select committees and political maneuvers, and we hope that the cries to the Speaker-in-waiting for open legislative process will include both parties and include all voices.

This agreement, with a 2-year outlook, with input from leadership from both Chambers of Congress and the White House, has, perhaps, marked a turning point. Only time will tell.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1245

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just want to make a couple of points. First, I want to thank my good friend for her work on this and her cooperation. I agree with many of the points she made, certainly about the fact that I hope this heralds a new beginning.

Worth noting, we did have a budget agreement 2 years ago, and that worked pretty well for a couple of years. I am pleased to see that this follow-on agreement is here before us today. I think it will give us 2 years of stability.

My friend will understand if I take mild exception with some of her remarks about being shut out of the process. Those of us who were here in the minority on the Republican side of the aisle certainly remember not being allowed to offer amendments to the Affordable Care Act, seeing the stimulus act come to the floor with no committee, and, frankly, having the long-time practice of appropriations bills coming under open rules totally suspended.

But, in the spirit of cooperation today, I will leave it at that. Let's look

ahead. I think my friend is exactly right when she suggests this bill not only solves some important issues that are in front of us in a bipartisan way, a give-and-take way, but creates an opening and an opportunity going forward.

I really think, if we get this rule passed—and I am sure we will—and we get the underlying legislation passed—I am sure we will be able to do that as well—that next year offers us an opportunity to do what we have not done around here, really, since 2006, and that is see every single appropriations bill come to the floor under an open rule so that Members on both sides can participate in the most important process of governing ourselves, and that is the appropriation of the taxpayers' dollars for the functioning of government.

If we can build on this and achieve that, I think a lot of people on both sides of the aisle who are concerned about regular order and who, frankly, have never seen it work will have an opportunity to watch it work.

I would suggest the fact that we already have an agreement as to what the top-line number will be on what we spend in the normal appropriations process might make it easier for a lot of the votes to be more bipartisan.

Frankly, I know that is certainly possible in my committee, the Appropriations Committee, and I think that is something that Members are genuinely looking for: an opportunity to debate priorities and discuss, but also to come together when there is common ground.

Again, I want to look at this bill. I know there will be some controversy about it today and there will be some people who would have liked to have done some things differently. Frankly, I suspect every Member would like to do things differently.

But the reality is we are in a period of divided government. We do operate in a system of checks and balances. It has been an exceptionally polarizing political environment. The fact that, with all of those challenges, the Speaker, the majority leader, the President, and the respective minority leaders of both Chambers could come together and find enough common ground to accomplish the things that this accomplishes is something that we ought to laud, not to disparage.

I look forward to working with my friend. I look forward to this becoming the foundation for a much more productive 2016, where we can do something we have not done for a long time, and that is operate under regular order throughout the entire appropriations process. That is going to be my New Year's resolution after we get an omnibus done.

I think this will set the ground for getting that done by early December and we can have stability next year and an opportunity to legislate the way I think most Members, regardless of party or philosophical point of view, want to legislate.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY).

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and the ranking member on the Rules Committee for yielding to me and for her extraordinary leadership for the State of New York and for so many issues before this body.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my strong support for this 2-year budget bill and the exemplary bipartisan cooperation that made it possible. Although this bill is by no means perfect, it is a good bill. It is good for the economy and good for the country.

It will ensure our Nation maintains the full faith and credit of global financial markets. It protects millions of Americans from an enormous Medicare premium increase. It frees us from the uncertainty that roils markets and worries businesses, both big and small.

While I support the compromise, I would like to raise some concerns about its impact on hospitals in the district that I represent.

The bill puts restrictions on which hospital-affiliated facilities can be considered outpatient departments and reimbursed at hospital rates.

Under the bill going forward, acquired facilities that are a certain distance from the main campus of hospitals will be reimbursed, but at a lower rate. They will be reimbursed for services as a regular doctor's visit. Existing sites will be grandfathered, but those that are under construction will be exempted and charged the lower rate.

This will be a challenge in areas, like the district that I represent, where increasing demand collides with the lack of physical space to cause scattered hospital-affiliated facilities. I hope to work with my colleagues to improve the changes made to these outpatient services Medicare payments.

I commend all who have worked with such goodwill on this budget. I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to say I think my good friend from New York makes an excellent point. There are going to be some issues like this that I think we need to look at very carefully in the coming weeks and perhaps find some common ground on. In an agreement of this magnitude, occasionally we are going to have some problems.

I have some other areas of concern in some of the offsets, agricultural crop insurance being one of them. I suspect, in the coming weeks, perhaps we can find some common ground on these issues. I certainly hope so.

Of course, if we get an omnibus spending bill done, which this is the foundation or the predecessor for, then we will have a vehicle where perhaps

we can address some of the concerns that my friend raises and as I know others have in different areas with respect to this agreement.

Again, I want to thank my friend for bringing the issues forward. I think they are important to air and make note of. I just pledge that I will do what I can to see if we can find some common ground here and iron out some of these knotty problems that we have.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE. I certainly yield to my friend.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I would like to underscore my appreciation to you and the ranking member for your willingness to work on correcting this.

I believe a correction could literally save taxpayer dollars and be more efficient. The willingness to work together for better government for our country is, I think, a good step forward.

I thank the leaders on the other side of the aisle for approaching this in a bipartisan, cooperative spirit, as you are showing on the floor today. It is better for our country and certainly better for the budget in all respects.

Thank you very, very much. I am extremely appreciative.

Mr. COLE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend again. I again express my appreciation for the point that she raises and the willingness to work together.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. My scheduled speakers have not arrived, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, today we have before us a 2-year budget agreement that protects seniors, invests in job training, and eases the burden of the sequester.

However, unless we see the process through with the appropriations process, we are still on a path toward shutdown, which is not what the American people want from Congress and what the economy can't stand.

So I urge my colleagues to vote for this bipartisan agreement, for the rule, and the underlying bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to just reiterate a number of points that I opened my remarks with.

First, I don't think this is a perfect bill. I doubt that anybody on this floor does. However, it is the only deal that can be considered in the timeframe we have before the debt limit is breached.

Secondly, the deal ensures an appropriate level of discretionary government spending for the next 2 years, a level that robustly funds our military and ensures America's security.

Finally, this deal is fully paid for and includes mandatory offsets that will build over time, further decreasing the trajectory of our expanding debt, shifting the burden to where the true drivers of the debt are and where the supercommittee was intended to actually

find cuts and brings us back to fiscal balance.

Before I conclude my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I also want to add a personal tribute, if I may, to our Speaker. This is probably the last significant piece of legislation that this body will pass under Speaker BOEHNER's leadership. He was instrumental in forging it.

I know there are many people who are critical of particular aspects of this deal or about the process. Indeed, our Speaker himself has used rather colorful language in expressing his opinion of the process by which we arrived at this agreement.

However, I think it is worth noting that, in the finest traditions of this House and the institutions that we all cherish, the Speaker, the President, the majority leader, the minority leader in the House, the minority leader in the Senate, came together, put aside differences, and found common ground.

In doing so, they solved some really difficult issues for us. They dealt with an impending default to make sure that didn't happen. They dealt with a potential government shutdown or at least bought us the time to deal with it between now and December 11.

They made sure that the additional discretionary spending that they both agreed to was offset by a variety of means. They included a really important reform in the Social Security disability system that, again, will keep it from going bankrupt and help millions of Americans who need help.

Finally, they also made sure that millions of Americans who are facing literally 50 percent rate increases under Medicare part B will not have those increases. That is no small achievement.

And JOHN BOEHNER, for 25 years in this institution, from a freshman to the highest pinnacle that we have, the Speakership, has operated with integrity and has operated from principle, but has never been afraid to try and find common ground for people with different points of view. I, for one, appreciate the manner in which he has led our House, the manner in which at the very last minute he continues to work for the good of the American people and to reach across the aisle to find common ground with those with opposing views and opposing partisan affiliations.

I appreciate the manner in which he has dealt with our own Conference, which is the largest since 1928, and, consequently, probably the most fractious. He has worked with Members of differing opinion and found common ground and brought us together.

So I just, again, speaking for myself, want to say how much I have enjoyed, throughout my entire career, having had the opportunity to serve with Speaker BOEHNER, first as a freshman member on his committee when he chaired Education and the Workforce, then at the leadership table when he became the leader of our party, and, finally, just as another Member who ad-

mires and appreciates his many, many accomplishments, his character, and the manner in which he has led.

So, with that, Mr. Speaker, I want to again thank the Speaker of the entire House, Mr. BOEHNER, for his distinguished service to this institution and to this country and for being a valued friend and a person that I genuinely admire and I think people on both sides of the aisle genuinely admire.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1453

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN) at 2 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 495; and

Adoption of House Resolution 495, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1314, ENSURING TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS THE RIGHT TO APPEAL ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 495) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1314) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a right to an administrative appeal re-

lating to adverse determinations of tax-exempt status of certain organizations, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 325, nays 103, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 577]

YEAS—325

Abraham	Duckworth	Knight
Adams	Duffy	Kuster
Aderholt	Duncan (SC)	Labrador
Aguilar	Duncan (TN)	LaHood
Allen	Ellmers (NC)	LaMalfa
Amash	Emmer (MN)	Lamborn
Amodei	Eshoo	Lance
Ashford	Esty	Latta
Babin	Farenthold	Lawrence
Barletta	Fattah	Levin
Barr	Fincher	Lieu, Ted
Barton	Fitzpatrick	LoBiondo
Beatty	Fleischmann	Long
Benishek	Fleming	Loudermilk
Bilirakis	Flores	Love
Bishop (GA)	Forbes	Lowenthal
Bishop (MI)	Fortenberry	Lucas
Bishop (UT)	Fox	Luetkemeyer
Black	Franks (AZ)	Lujan Grisham
Blackburn	Frelinghuysen	(NM)
Blum	Gabbard	Lummis
Bonamici	Garrett	Lynch
Bost	Gibbs	MacArthur
Boustany	Gibson	Marchant
Boyle, Brendan	Gohmert	Marino
F.	Goodlatte	Massie
Brady (PA)	Gosar	McCarthy
Brady (TX)	Gowdy	McCaul
Brat	Graham	McClintock
Bridenstine	Granger	McCollum
Brooks (AL)	Graves (GA)	McHenry
Brooks (IN)	Graves (LA)	McKinley
Brownley (CA)	Graves (MO)	McMorris
Buchanan	Grayson	Rodgers
Buck	Griffith	McSally
Bucshon	Grothman	Meadows
Burgess	Guinta	Meehan
Bustos	Guthrie	Messer
Byrne	Gutiérrez	Mica
Calvert	Hahn	Miller (FL)
Capuano	Hanna	Miller (MI)
Carney	Hardy	Moolenaar
Carter (GA)	Harper	Mooney (WV)
Carter (TX)	Harris	Moulton
Cartwright	Hartzler	Mullin
Castor (FL)	Heck (NV)	Mulvaney
Chabot	Hensarling	Murphy (FL)
Chaffetz	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (PA)
Ciциlline	Hice, Jody B.	Neal
Clawson (FL)	Hill	Neugebauer
Clyburn	Himes	Newhouse
Coffman	Holding	Noem
Cohen	Hoyer	Nolan
Cole	Huelskamp	Nugent
Collins (GA)	Huffman	Nunes
Collins (NY)	Huizenga (MI)	O'Rourke
Comstock	Hultgren	Olson
Conaway	Hunter	Palazzo
Connolly	Hurd (TX)	Palmer
Cook	Hurt (VA)	Pascrell
Cooper	Issa	Paulsen
Costa	Jenkins (KS)	Pearce
Costello (PA)	Jenkins (WV)	Perlmutter
Courtney	Johnson (OH)	Perry
Cramer	Johnson, Sam	Peterson
Crawford	Jolly	Pittenger
Crenshaw	Jones	Pitts
Crowley	Jordan	Poe (TX)
Cuellar	Joyce	Poliquin
Culberson	Kaptur	Pompeo
Curbelo (FL)	Katko	Posey
Davis (CA)	Keating	Price, Tom
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (IL)	Quigley
Denham	Kelly (MS)	Ratcliffe
Dent	Kelly (PA)	Reed
DeSantis	Kennedy	Reichert
DesJarlais	Kind	Renacci
Dold	King (IA)	Ribble
Donovan	King (NY)	Rice (SC)
Doyle, Michael	Kinzinger (IL)	Richmond
F.	Kline	Rigell